

Y. H. HALL, Proprietor,
No. 17, Hallowell, Me.
Paris, O. H. H. H.
way, Joseph Nelson,
Little, Wood, & Co.
Om3

WIS, Hallowell.
le Proprietor,
IS, Hallowell, Me.
Paris, O. H. H. H.
way, Joseph Nelson,
Little, Wood, & Co.
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ION.
have this day released
FER, all claim to his
minority—that I shall
interfere with any of
his rights after this date.
SAAC BOLSTEIN.

"21
notice to all concerned,
taken upon himself the

AMPUS.
died, deceased, by giving
request all persons who
ate, to make immediate
and thereon, to exhibit
ALVIN GUMPHUSS.

mer, within and for the
September, in the year of
two—

estate of Seth Copeland,
deceased, his
notice to all concerned,
and further allowance from
It was

we give notice to all per-
sons who are to be pub-
lished in the Oxford De-
cember, to be held at Paris,
of October next, at ten
o'clock, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

ation, within and for the
September, in the year of
two—

will and Testament
count, deceased, har-
ing the estate of said

persons interested, by
begin the Oxford Dece-
mber, to be held at Paris,
of October next, at ten
o'clock, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
mencer, in the year of
two—

the estate of Simon
county, deceased, having
the estate of said

to all persons interest-
published three weeks suc-
cessively, at Paris, that they
be held at Paris, in said
Court, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
mencer, in the year of
two—

widow of Daniel B.
deceased, praying that her
estate be sold

all persons interested
in the Oxford Dece-
mber, to be held at Paris,
of October next, at ten
o'clock, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
mencer, in the year of
two—

widow of Enoch Chase,
deceased, praying that her
estate be sold

persons interested, by
published three weeks suc-
cessively, at Paris, that they
be held at Paris, in said
Court, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
mencer, in the year of
two—

the estate of Abel
deceased, having present-
ed to assign the
deceased, and also
estate of said deceased.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
mencer, in the year of
two—

persons interested by
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mber, to be held at Paris,
of October next, at ten
o'clock, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
mencer, in the year of
two—

widow of Har-
deceased, praying that her
estate be sold

persons interested, by
published three weeks suc-
cessively, at Paris, that they
be held at Paris, in said
Court, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
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persons interested, by
published three weeks suc-
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be held at Paris, in said
Court, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
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persons interested, by
published three weeks suc-
cessively, at Paris, that they
be held at Paris, in said
Court, at ten o'clock,
any they have, why
EMERY, Register.

EMERY, Register.

within and for the com-
mencer, in the year of
two—

Oxford Democrat.

No. 24, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, October 18, 1842.

Old Series, No. 35, Vol. 9.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION.

[CONTINUED.]

Lord Ashburton to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1842.

SIR:—The letter you did me the honor of addressing me on the 17th inst. informed that you were now prepared and authorized to enter with me into the discussion of that portion of the difference between our two countries which relates to the north-eastern boundary; and we had, the following day, our first formal conference for this purpose, with a view to consider, in the first instance, the best mode of proceeding to arrive at what is so much desired by all parties—an amicable, and at the same time equitable, settlement of a controversy which, with the best intentions, the authorities of the two countries, for nearly half a century, have vainly endeavored to effect.

The result of this conference has been, that I have been invited by you to state generally my view of this case, and of the expectation of my Government; and although I am aware that in the ordinary practice of diplomatic intercourse I should expose myself to some disadvantage by so doing, I nevertheless do not hesitate to comply, premising only that the following observations are to be considered merely as memoranda for discussion, and not as formal propositions to have any binding effect, should our negotiation have the unfortunate fate of the many which have preceded it, of ending in disappointment.

I believe you are sufficiently aware of the circumstances which induced me personally to undertake the mission. If the part which, during a long life, I have taken in public affairs, is marked in any particular character, it has been an earnest, persevering desire to maintain peace, and to promote harmony between our two countries. My exertions were unavailingly employed to prevent the last unfortunate war, and have since been unremitting in watching any passing clouds which might at any time forebode its renewal. On the accession to power of the present ministers in England, perceiving the same wise and honorable spirit to prevail with them, I could not resist the temptation and the hope of being of some service to my country, and to our common race, at a time of life when no other cause could have had sufficient interest to draw me from a retirement better suited to my age and my inclination.

I trust, sir, that you will have perceived in the course of my hitherto informal communication with you, that I approach my duties generally, without any of those devices and manoeuvres which are supposed, I believe ignorantly, to be the useful tools of ordinary diplomacy. With a person of your penetration they would avail as little as they would with the intelligent public of the two great enlightened countries of whose interests we are treating. I know no other mode of acting than an open, plain dealing, and I therefore disregard, willingly, all the disadvantages of complying with the invitation given me to be the first to speak on this question of the eastern boundary.

It is already agreed that we abstain from a continued discussion of the arguments by which the lines of the two countries are reciprocally maintained; and I have so well observed this rule that I have not even communicated to you a volume of additional controversial matter which I brought with me, and much of which would, if controversy were our object, be of no inconsiderable weight and importance. It would be in the event only of the failure of this negotiation, which I will not anticipate, that we should be again driven into the labyrinth from which it is our purpose to escape, and that failing to interpret strictly the words of the treaty, we should be obliged to search again into contemporaneous occurrences and opinions for principles of construction which might shed light on the actual intentions of the parties.

Our success must, on the contrary, depend on the reciprocal admission, or presumption, that the royal arbiters was so far right when he came to the conclusion which others had come to before him, that the treaty of 1783 was not executable according to its strict expression, and that the case was therefore one for agreement by compromise. The only point upon which I thought it my duty to enter upon anything like controversy, is that referred to in my letter of the 13th instant, and I did so to rescue my government and myself from an imputation of unworthy motives, and the charge that they had set up a claim which they knew to be unfounded, from mere considerations of policy or convenience. The assertions of persons in my position, on subjects connected with their diplomatic duties, are naturally received by the world with some caution; but I trust that you will believe me when I assure you that I could not be the person to come here on any such errand.

I do not pretend, nor have I ever thought the claim of Great Britain, with respect to this boundary, any more than the claim of America, to be unattended with difficulties. The claims have been considered by impartial men, of high authority and unquestioned ability, to be equally so attended, and therefore it is that this is a question for a compromise, and it is this compromise which it has become our duty to endeavor to accomplish.

I will only here add the most solemn assurance which I would not lightly make, that after a long and careful consideration of all the arguments and inferences, direct and circumstantial, bearing on the whole of this truly difficult question, it is my settled conviction that this was the intention of the parties to the treaty of peace of 1783, however imperfectly those intentions may have been executed, to leave to Great Britain, by their description of boundaries, the whole of the waters of the river St. John.

The length of these preliminary observations requires, perhaps, some apology, but I now proceed to comply with your application to me to state the principles and conditions on which it appears to me that this compromise, which it is agreed we should attempt, should be founded.

A new boundary is in fact to be traced between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. In doing this, reference must be had to the extent and value of the territory in dispute, but as a general principle, we cannot do better than keep in mind the intention of the framers of the first treaty of peace in 1783, as expressed in the preamble to the provisional article in the following words: "Whereas reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States, &c." I have on a former occasion explained the reasons which have induced the British Government to maintain their rights in this controversy beyond any apparent value in the object in dispute, to be the establishing a good boundary between the two countries, so as to prevent collision and dispute, and an unobstructed communication and connexion of our colonies with each other. Further, it is desired to retain under the jurisdiction of each government respectively, such inhabitants as have for a length of time been so living, and to whom a transfer of allegiance might be painful or distressing.

These are briefly the objects we have in view, and which we must now seek to reconcile to a practical division of the territory. Great Britain has no wish of aggrandizement for any general purpose of increased dominions, and you must be satisfied by the liberality with which I have professed myself ready to treat questions of boundaries in other quarters, where no considerations of practical convenience or fitness occur. I might further prove this by calling your attention to the fact, that of the land likely to come to us by any practicable settlement, nine tenths parts of it are, from the position and quality, wholly worthless. It can support no population, it grows even little timber of value, and can be of no service but as a boundary, for two distinct governments.

In considering on the map a division of the territory in question, this remarkable circumstance must be kept in mind, that a division of acres by their number would be a very unequal division of their value. The southern portion of this territory, the valley of the Aroostook, is represented to be one of the most beautiful and most fertile tracts of land in this part of the continent, capable of the highest state of cultivation and covered with fine timber; while the northern portion, with the exception of that small part comprised within the Madawaska settlement, is of the miserable description I have stated. It would be no exaggeration to say, that one acre on the Aroostook would be of much more value than ten acres north of the St. John. There would be, therefore, no equality in making a division of acre for acre.

But, though I remind you of this circumstance, I do not call on you to act upon it. On the contrary, I am willing that you should have the advantage in this settlement, both in the quantity and quality of this land. All I wish is, to call this fact in proof of my assertion, that the object of Great Britain was simply to claim that which was essential to her, and would form a convenient boundary, and to leave all the more material advantages of this bargain to the State of Maine.

I now come to the more immediate application of these principles, to a definite line of boundary; and looking at the map with reference to the sole object of Great Britain as already described, the line of the St. John, from where the north line of the St. Croix strikes it, up to some one of its sources, seems evidently to suit both parties, with the exception that I shall presently mention.

This line throws the waste and barren tract to Great Britain, and the rich and valuable lands to Maine; but it makes a good boundary, one which avoids collision and probable dispute; and for the reasons stated, we should be satisfied with it if it were not for the peculiar circumstances of a settlement formed on both sides of the St. John, from the mouth of the Madawaska up to that of Fish River.

The history and circumstances of this settlement are well known to you. It was originally formed from the French establishment in Acadia, and has been uninterruptedly under French or British dominion, and never under any other laws. The inhabitants have professed great apprehension of being surrendered by Great Britain, and have lately sent an earnest petition to the Queen, deprecating that being done.

Further, this settlement forms one united community all connected together, and living some on one and some on the other side of the river, which forms a sort of high road between them.

It seems self-evident that no more inconvenient line of boundary could well be drawn than one which divides in two an existing municipality, inconvenient as well to the inhabitants themselves as to the authorities under which they are to live. There would be evident hardship, I might say cruelty, in separating this now happy and contented village, to say nothing of the bickerings and probable collisions likely to arise from taking in this spot the precise line of the river, which would under other circumstances satisfy us. Indeed, I should consider such a separation of these industrious settlers, by placing them under separate laws and governments, a most harsh proceeding, and that we should thereby abandon the great object we should have in view, of the happiness and convenience of the people and fixing a boundary the least likely to occasion future strife.

I dwell on this circumstance at some length in justification of the necessity I am under of departing to this inconsiderable extent from the marked line of the River St. John. What line should

be taken to cover this difficulty I shall have to consider with you, but I cannot in any case abandon the obvious interests of the people. It will be seen by an inspection of the map, that it is not possible to meet this difficulty by making over to Maine the northern portion of this settlement, as that would be giving up by Great Britain the immediately adjoining communication with Canada, which it is her principal object to preserve.

These observations dispose of those parts of the question which immediately concerns the State of Maine; but it may be well at the same time to state my views respecting the adjoining boundary of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, because they made part of the reference to the King of the Netherlands, and were, indeed, the only part of the subject in dispute upon which a distinct decision was not given.

The question here at issue between the two countries was as to the correct determination of the parallel of latitude and the true source of the Connecticut river. Upon both these points decisions were pronounced in favor of Great Britain; and I might add that the case of America, as matter of right, was but feebly and doubtfully supported by her own authorities. I am nevertheless disposed to surrender the whole of this case, if we should succeed in settling, as proposed, the boundary of Maine. There is a point in this line of boundary where I may have to consider, with the assistance of the surveyor acquainted with the localities, the convenience of the resident settlers, as also, which line may best suit the immediate country at the head of the Connecticut river, but substantially the Government of America shall be satisfied, and this point be yielded to them.

This concession, viewed with reference to the sale of the land ceded, which is generally reported to be fertile, and contains a portion of Rouse's point much coveted in the course of the controversy, would, under ordinary circumstances, be considered of considerable importance.

The concession will, however, be made by Great Britain without reluctance, not only to mark the liberal and conciliatory spirit by which it is desired to distinguish these negotiations, but because the case is in some respects analogous to that of the Madawaska settlements, before considered. It is believed that the settlers on the narrow strip, which would be transferred to Great Britain by rectifying the 45th parallel of latitude, which was formerly incorrectly laid down, are principally from the United States, and that their opinions and habits incline them to evince a preference to that form of Government, under which before the discovery of the error in question, they supposed themselves to be living.

It cannot be desired by her Majesty to acquire any additional territory under such circumstances, whatever may be the weight of her rights; but it will be observed that the same argument applies almost exactly to the Madawaska settlement, and justifies the reservation I am thus obliged to make. In these days the convenience and happiness of the people to be governed will ever be the chief guide to transactions of this description, between such Governments as those of Great Britain and the United States.

Before quitting this subject, I would observe that it is rumored that Major Graham, in his late survey of Maine, reports some deviation from the true north of the line from the head of the St. Croix towards the river St. John. I would here also propose to abide by the old line, long established, and from which the deviation by Major Graham is, I am told, inconsiderable, without at all doubting the accuracy and good faith of that very distinguished officer.

In stating the important concessions I am prepared to make on a final settlement of these boundaries, I am sensible that concessions to one State of this Union are not always to be made available for the satisfaction of any other; but you are aware that I am treating with the United States, and that for a long line of important boundaries, and that I cannot presume to enter on the question how this settlement might operate on, or be in any way compensated to, the different States of the confederacy.

I should, however, add my unfeigned belief that what I have proposed will appear reasonable with reference to the interests of State of Maine considered singly.

That the proposition, taken as a whole, will be satisfactory to the country at large, I can entertain no doubt.

I abstain from noticing here the boundaries farther west, which I am prepared to consider and to settle, because they seem to form a part of a case which it will be more convenient to treat separately.

In the course of these discussions much anxiety has been expressed that Maine should be assured of some means of communication by the St. John more especially for the conveyance of her lumber. This subject I am very willing to consider, being sensible of the great importance of it to that State, and that the friendly and personal regulations between the neighboring countries cannot be better secured than by reciprocal providing for all their wants and interests.

Lumber must for many years be the principal produce of the extensive valley of the Aroostook and of the southern borders of the St. John; and it is evident that this article of trade being worth any thing must mainly depend upon its having access to the sea through that river. It is further evident that there can be no such access under any arrangement otherwise than by the consent of the Province of New Brunswick. It is my wish to seek an early opportunity of considering with some person well acquainted with the commerce of that country, what can be done to give it the greatest possible freedom and extent without trenching too much on the vital regulations of the two countries. But, in the meantime, in order to meet at once the urgent wishes of

Maine in this respect, I would engage that on the final settlement of these differences, all lumber and produce of the forest of the tributary waters of the St. John shall be received freely without duty and dealt with in every respect like the same articles of New Brunswick.

I cannot now say positively whether I may be able to go further, but this seems to me what is principally required. Suggestions have at times been thrown out of making the port and river of St. John's free to the two countries, but I think you will be sensible that this could not be done without some reciprocity for the trade of the St. John's in the ports of the United States, and that, in endeavoring to regulate this, we should be embarking in an intricate question, much and often discussed between the two countries. It cannot also fail to occur to you that joint rights in the same harbors and waters must be a fruitful source of dissension, and that it behooves us to be careful not to sow the seeds of future differences in the settlement of those in our own day.

I have now stated, as I was desired to do, my views of the terms on which it appears to me that this settlement may be made. It must be sufficiently evident that I have not treated the settlement in the ordinary form of a bargain, when the party making the proposal leaves himself something to give up.

The case would not admit of this, even if I could bring myself so to act. It would have been useless for me to ask what I know could not be yielded, and I can unfeignedly say, that even if your vigilance did not forbid me to expect to gain any undue advantage over you, I should have no wish to do so. The treaty we have to make will be subjected to the scrutiny of a jealous and scrutinizing public, and it would ill answer its main purpose of producing and perpetuating harmony and good will, if its provisions were not considered by good and reasonable men to make a just and equitable settlement of this long continued controversy.

Permit me, sir, to conclude with the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

ASHBURTON.

Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. &c.

Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 8, 1842.

My Lord—Your notes of the 13th and 21st of June were duly received. In the first of those, you correctly say, that in our conference on the boundary question, we have both been of opinion that no advantage would be gained by resorting at this time to the discussion at length of the grounds on which each party considers its claims of right to rest. At the same time you deem it expedient, nevertheless, to offer some observations, calculated, in your judgment, to repel a supposed allegation, or suggestion, that this controversy only began in 1814; that up to that period the American claim was undisputed, and that the English claim as now set forth, is founded merely in motives of interest. Nothing is more natural than that your Lordship should desire to repel an imputation which would impeach the sincerity and good faith of your government, and all the weight which justice and candor require is given to your Lordship's observations in this respect.

It is not my purpose, nor do I think it pertinent to the occasion, to go into any consideration of the facts and reasoning presented to you, to show the good faith and sincerity of England, in the claim asserted by her. Any such discussion would be a departure from the question of right now subsisting between the two governments, and would be more especially unfit for an occasion in which the parties are approaching each other in a friendly spirit, with the hope of terminating the controversy by agreement. Following your Lordship's example, however, I must be permitted to say that few questions have ever arisen under this government, in regard to which a stronger or more general conviction was felt that the country was in the right, than this question of the northeastern boundary. To say nothing of the sentiment of the government and people more directly interested, whose opinions may be supposed capable of bias, both Houses of Congress after full and repeated considerations, have affirmed the validity of the American claim, by a unanimity experienced on very few other subjects, and the general judgment of the whole people seems to be the same way.

Abstaining from all historical facts, all contemporaneous expositions, and all external arguments and circumstances, I will venture to present to your Lordship a very condensed view of the reasons which produce in this country the conviction that a boundary line may be ascertained, run, and delineated with provisions, under and according to the words of the stipulations in the treaty of 1783, that no doubt can be raised by any part of that stipulation which other parts of it do not remove or explain, and that a line so run would include all that the United States claim. This view is presented by a series of short propositions.

1. The northwest angle of Nova Scotia is the thing to be sought for and found.

2. That the angle is to be ascertained by running a line due north from the source of the St. Croix River till that line reaches the highlands, and where such north line intersects the highlands there is the angle; and thence the line is to run along said highlands which said highlands divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean. The angle required, therefore, is an angle made by the intersection of a due north line with the highlands, from one slope of which the rivers empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, and from the other into the Atlantic Ocean.

3. Supposing it to be a matter of doubt whether the St. John and the Restigouché are rivers

falling into the Atlantic Ocean in the sense of the treaty, then the rule of just interpretation is, that if one element or one part in the description be uncertain, it is to be explained by others which are certain, if there be such others.

Now there is no doubt as to rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence. They are certain, and to their sources the north line is to run, since at their sources the highlands required by the treaty do certainly exist. And departing from the rule just prescribed to myself, I will remind your Lordship that the joint commissioners and the agents of the two governments in 1817, in giving the surveyors instructions for finding these highlands, directed them, in terms, to proceed upon a due north line, "till they should arrive at some one of the streams connected with the river St. Lawrence," and then to explore the highlands from that point to the northwestmost head of the Connecticut river. It is indisputable that a line run according to their instructions, thus given by the commissioners and agents of both governments, would give to the United States all that they have at any time claimed.

4. It is certain that by the treaty the eastern boundary of the United States, from the head of the St. Croix, is to be a due north and south line. And it is equally certain that the line is to be run north until it reaches the highlands from whose northern watershed the rivers flow into the river St. Lawrence.

5. These two things being one mathematically and the other physically certain in themselves, and capable of being precisely marked and delineated, explain or control the uncertainty, if there be uncertainty, in the other part or element of the description.

6. The British argument, assuming that the Bay of Fundy, and more especially the Bay of Chaleur, are not the Atlantic Ocean, within the meaning of the treaty, insists that the rivers flowing into these bays are not, therefore, in the sense of the treaty, rivers falling into the Atlantic, and therefore the highlands which the United States claim have not that Southern or Eastern watershed which the treaty calls for, and as it is agreed, nevertheless, that we must somewhere find highlands, and go to them, whose Northern waters run into the St. Lawrence, the conclusion is, that the different parts of the description in the treaty do not cohere, and that therefore the treaty cannot be executed.

7. Our answer to this, as is obvious from what has been said, is two fold.

1st. What may be doubtful in itself, may be made certain by other things, which are certain; and inasmuch as the treaty does certainly demand a due north line, and does certainly demand the extension of that line to the highlands from whose northern sides the rivers flow into the river St. Lawrence, these two clear requirements make it plain, that the parties to the treaty considered in fact, the rivers flowing from the south or east of the said highlands, to be rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean, because they have placed the St. Lawrence river and the Atlantic rivers in contradistinction to each other, as rivers running in opposite directions, but with their sources in the same highlands. Rivers led from these highland mountains, running north or northwest, are rivers emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence; and rivers rising from the same mountains, and running in an opposite direction, seem to be as clearly meant to be designated by the character of Atlantic rivers. And, as strongly corroborating this view of the subject, allow me to call your Lordship's attention to two facts.

1. The coast of the Atlantic ocean from the Penobscot river northeasterly, and the western shore of the Bay of Fundy, which is but a continuation of the coast, and is in a line with it, are very nearly parallel to the course of the river St. Lawrence through the same latitudes. This is obvious from the map.

2. The rivers which, from their sources in the same ridge, flow respectively into the St. Lawrence and into the Bay of Fundy, and even into the Bay of Chaleur, run with remarkable uniformity in directions almost exactly opposite, as if hastening away from a common origin to their different destinations by the shortest course.—The only considerable exception to this is the northern sweep of the upper part of the St. John; but the smaller streams flowing into part of that river from the west still obey the general rule.

Now if from a certain line on the face of the country, or as delineated by the map, rivers are found flowing away in opposite directions, however strongly it may be asserted that the mountains or eminences are but isolated elevations, it is nevertheless absolutely certain that such a line does in fact define a ridge of highlands which turns the waters both ways.

And as the commissioners in 1783 had the map before them; as they saw the parallelism of the sea coast and the course of the St. Lawrence; as they saw rivers rising from a common line and running some North or Northwest, and others South or Southeast; and as they speak of some of these rivers as emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, and of the others as falling into the Atlantic ocean; and as they make no third class, is there a reasonable doubt in which class they intend to comprehend all the rivers running in a direction from the St. Lawrence, whether falling immediately or only ultimately into the Atlantic ocean.

If there be nothing incoherent or inconsequential in this chain of remarks, it will satisfy your Lordship, I trust, that it is not without reason that American opinion has settled firmly in the conviction of the rights of the American side of the question; and I forbear from going into the consideration of the mass of other arguments and proof, for the same reasons which restrain your Lordship from entering into an extended discussion of the question, as well as because your Lord-

ship will have an opportunity of perusing a paper addressed to me by the commissioners of Maine, which strongly presents the subject on other grounds and in other lights.

I am now to consider your Lordship's note of the 21st June. Before entering upon this, I have the President's instructions to say, that he fully appreciates the motives which induced your lordship, personally to undertake your present mission; that he is quite aware that your public life has been distinguished by efforts to maintain peace and harmony between the two countries; that he quite well recollects that your exertions were employed to prevent the late war, and that he doubts not the sincerity of your declaration that nothing could have drawn you from your retirement and induced you to engage in your present undertaking, but the hope of being of service to your country and to our common race. And I have had the utmost pleasure, my lord, in acknowledging the frankness, candor, and plain dealing, which have characterized your official intercourse with this Government, not in permitted or inclined to entertain any doubt of your lordship's entire conviction, as expressed by yourself, as to the merits of the controversy and the difficulties of the case. The question before us is, whether these confident opinions, on both sides, of the rightful nature and just strength of our respective claims, will permit us, while a desire to preserve harmony and a disposition to yield liberally to mutual convenience so strongly incite us, to come together and unite on a line by agreement.

It appears to be your lordship's opinion that the line of the St. Johns, from the point where the north line from the St. Croix strikes that river, up to some one of its sources, evidently suits both parties, with an exception, however, of that part of the Madawaska settlement which is on the south side of the St. Johns, which you propose should be included within the British territory. That on a line by agreement the St. Johns, for some distance upwards from its intersection by the line running north from the St. Croix, would be a very convenient boundary for the two parties is readily admitted; but it is a very important question how far up, and to which of the sources of this river this line should extend. Above Madawaska, the course of this river turns to the south, and stretches away towards the sources of the Penobscot, leaving far to the north the line of communication between New Brunswick and Canada. The line departs from the St. Johns altogether near Madawaska, and keeping principally upon the left or north bank of the Madawaska, and proceeding by the way of the Tenis-couata lake, reaches the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the river Du Loup.

There are, then, two important subjects for consideration.

First, Whether the United States can agree to cede, relinquish, or cease to claim, any part of the territory west of the north line from the St. Croix and south of the St. John's. I think it but candid to say, at once, that we see insurmountable objections to admitting the line to come south of the river. Your lordship's observations upon the propriety of preserving the unity of the Madawaska settlements, are, in a great measure, just, and altogether founded. I doubt not, in good motives. They savour of humanity and a kind regard to the interests and feelings of individuals. But the difficulties seem insuperable.

The river, as your lordship remarks, seems a natural boundary, and in this part of it, to run in a convenient direction. It is a line always clear and indisputable. If we depart from it, where shall we find another boundary equally natural, equally clear, and conforming to the same general course? A departure from the line of river, moreover, would open new questions about equivalents, which it would probably be found impracticable to settle. If your lordship was at liberty, as I understand you not to be, to cede the whole or a part of the territory, commonly called the strip, lying East of the North line, and West of the St. Johns, considerations might be found in such a cession, possibly, for some new demarcation West of the North line and South of the river. But in the present position of things I cannot hold out the expectation to your lordship that any thing South of the river can be yielded.

And, perhaps, the inconvenience to the settlers on the southern bank, of making the river the boundary, are less considerable than your Lordship supposes. These settlers are scattered along a considerable extent, very likely soon to connect themselves with whomsoever may come to live near them; and though of different origin, and some difference of religion, not likely on the whole to be greatly dissimilar from the other borderers occupying the neighboring territory; their right of property would, of course, be all preserved, both of inheritance and alienation; and if some of them should choose to retain the political and social relations under which they now are, their removal for that purpose, to the north bank, drawing after it no loss of property or means of subsistence, would not be a great hardship.

Your Lordship suggests the inconvenience of dividing a municipality by a line of national boundary; and certainly there is force in the observation; but if, departing from the river, we were to establish at the south of it, an artificial line upon the land, there might be points upon such line, at which people would live in numbers, on both sides; and a mere mathematical line might thus divide villages, while it divided nations. The experience of the world, and our own experience, show the propriety of making the rivers boundaries, for the same reason that, in other cases to which they are applicable, mountain ranges, or ridges of highlands, are adopted for the same purposes; these last being, perhaps, still more convenient lines of division than rivers, being equally clear and prominent objects, and the population of neighboring countries bordering on a mountain line of separation, being usually thin and inconsiderable on either side.

Rivers and inland waters constitute the boundary between the United States and the territory of Her Majesty for some thousands of miles westward from the place where the 45th degree of north latitude intersects the St. Lawrence; and along this line occasional irregularities and out-breaks have taken place, always by the agency and instigation of agitators and lawless men, friends of neither country; yet it is clear that no better demarcation of limit could be made. And at the north part, along the space through which

the St. Croix constitutes the line of separation, controversies and conflicts are not heard of; but similarity of language, character and pursuits, and mutual respect for the right of each other, preserve the general peace.

Upon the whole, my lord, feeling that there may be inconvenience, and perhaps a small degree of hardship, I yet cannot admit there is any cruelty in separating the Madawaska settlers south of the St. John's, so far as political relations are concerned, from their neighbors on the north of that river.

In the present state of society and of peace, which exists between the two countries, the severance of political relations needs not to disturb social and family intercourse; while high considerations, affecting both the present and the future, seem to me to require, that, following natural indications, we adhere to the St. John's in this part of its course, at the line of division.

The next question is how far upward the boundary ought to be observed, and along which of its branches. This question would be easily settled if what may be called the main branch of the river, in this part of it, differing from the general character of the rivers in this region of the country, did not make a sudden turn. But, if we consider the main branch of the St. Johns, that which has been usually so been denominated, your lordship observes that, near the mouth of the Madawaska, it turns almost at right angles, and pushes its source towards those of the Penobscot. Contiguity and compactness of territory can hardly be preserved by following a stream which makes, not occasional windings, but at once so great a deflection from its previous course. The Madawaska is one of its branches or principal sources, and, as the map shows, is very much a continuance of the line of the principal river of the Great Falls upward. The natural course would therefore seem to be to continue along this branch.

We understand, and indeed collect from your Lordship's note, that with whatever opinion of her rights to the disputed territory, England, in asserting it, has principally in view to maintain, on her own soil, her accustomed line of communication between Canada and New Brunswick. We acknowledge the general justice and propriety of this object, and agree at once, that, with suitable equivalents, a conventional line ought to be such as to secure it to England. The question, therefore, simply is, what line will secure it?

The common communication between the provinces follows the course of the St. John's from the Great Falls to the mouth of the Madawaska, going along with it to the streams running into the St. Lawrence. And this line of the communication we are willing to agree shall hereafter be within acknowledged British territory, upon such conditions and considerations as may be ascertained to. The Madawaska and the forementioned lakes might conveniently constitute the boundary, but I believe it is true that, in some parts of the distance, above the mouth of the Madawaska, it has been found convenient to establish the course of communication of the South bank of that river. This consideration may be important enough to justify a departure from what would otherwise be desirable, and the running of the line at some distance South of the Madawaska, observing natural monuments where it may be practicable, and thus leaving the whole valley of the Madawaska on the British side.

The United States, therefore, upon the adjustment of proper equivalents, would not object to a line of boundary which should begin at the middle of the main channel of the river St. John's, where the river is intersected by a due north line, extended from the source of the St. Croix, thence proceeding westerly of the Madawaska, thence by a straight line to the outlet of Long Lake, thence westerly by a direct line to the point where the river St. Francis empties into the lake called Pohenaymook, thence continuing in the same direct line to the highlands which divide the waters falling in the St. Francis. Having thus conferred in the correct manner of following them to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river.

Such a line as has been now described would secure to England a free intercourse between Canada and New Brunswick; and with the navigation of the St. John's yielded to the U. States, would appear to meet the wants of all parties. Your lordship's proposition in regard to the navigation is viewed as just, and as constituting, as far as it may go, a natural equivalent. Probably the use of the river for the transportation of the products of the forest grown on the line, would be equally advantageous to both parties, and, therefore, in granting it, no sacrifice of British interest would be incurred. A conviction of this, together with their confidence in the validity of their own claims, is very likely to lead the two States immediately concerned, to consider their relinquishment of the lands north of the line much in the light of a mere cession. It need not be denied that, to secure this privilege, and to have a right to enjoy it, free from tax, or other liability or inability, is an object of considerable importance to the people of Maine.

Your Lordship intimates that, as a part of the general arrangement of boundaries, Eng. would be willing to surrender to the U. S., Rouse's Point and all the territory heretofore supposed to be within the boundaries of New Hampshire, Vermont and N. York, but what a correct ascertainment of the forty sixth parallel of North latitude, shows to be included within the British line. This concession is, no doubt, of some value. If made, its benefits would extend partly to these three States, and partly to the U. S.; and none of it to the particular interests of Maine and Massachusetts.

If regarded, therefore, as a part of the equivalent for the manner of adjusting the Northeastern boundary, these two last mentioned States would, perhaps, expect that the value, if it could be ascertained, should be paid to them. On this point further consideration may be necessary. If in other respects we should be able to agree on a boundary, the points to which you refer, connected with the ascertainment of the head of the Connecticut, will be attended to, and Capt. Talcott, who made the exploration in that quarter, will be ready to communicate the result of his observations.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Lord Ashburton, &c. &c.

POLITICAL RANCOR.

No sentiment or feeling is more enduring than the rancor of a Tory. It can neither be worn out, washed out, or burnt out. It endures while life remains—unrelenting, unmitigated, unmitigable. A Tory believes himself superior to all but Tories; he claims exclusive privileges, and denies them to all but his own order;—and he despises all who have them not, and he hates all who would take them away. Hence contempt and hatred are the predominant governing sentiments of a Tory; and, under their influence, he necessarily becomes malignant, vituperative, cruel, reckless of reputation or life, regardless of the suffering which he inflicts upon those whom he despises and hates. English and American history furnishes abundant evidence of this character in Tories. In the wars between right and privilege, in the reign of Charles I, the cavaliers, or nobility, (of course Tories,) acquired an infamous celebrity for the remorseless cruelty with which they trampled upon property, character, life, every other right, in the round-heads or republicans. In every subsequent struggle between privilege and right, the aristocracy of England have exhibited the same malignity, the same rancor, the same cruelty of temper, the same disregard to character and life, the same fiendish exultation in defaming, robbing, imprisoning, killing the advocates of human rights, which characterized their barbarous predecessors in the days of Charles I. During our revolutionary war, the cruelties inflicted by the British aristocracy upon the rebels were almost as atrocious as those which marked the desolating march of Jenghis Khan or Timur. At the commencement of the French revolution, when democratic principles began to spread in England, the aristocracy exhibited as much ferocity against such innovation as had ever characterized Tories in any Anglo-Saxon struggle between might and right. Hence the numerous trials for treason, the numerous findings, imprisonments, and transportation, which signalized the sanguinary and profligate reign of Charles III. We pronounce this reign profligate, because while the manners and habits of that monarch and his consort were correct enough, those of his children, and of the "upper classes" of his time were as thoroughly debased as those of the French court in the reign of Louis XV.

But the dark traits of character which are always exhibited by aristocrats, have not been confined, among the Anglo-Saxon breed, to the island of Britain; for the American Tories of our revolution exhibited all the malignant passions which characterized the British Government and its officers, and which were so signally displayed in Connecticut, and the Jersey prison-ship. In later times in our country, after the establishment of its independence, the spirit of aristocracy was awake, and exhibited the same unalloyed passions which ever attend all its movements. History has recorded the contests between parties which raged so fiercely during the presidency of John Adams. Of these parties, one denied the capacity of the people for self-government; insisted upon freehold suffrage, or such high pecuniary qualifications as placed the right of suffrage upon the close borough system; enacted the alien and sedition laws; required a standing army for the support of government; and insisted that liberty could never be safe in the United States, till their institutions were more assimilated to the monarchy of England. This party called themselves Federalists; though as they contended for a consolidated central Government, and greater limitation to the rights of the States, they had no just claim to this title. The other of these parties insisted that, in our country, mankind were enlightened and virtuous enough for self-government; and therefore could be trusted with universal suffrage; that, in a government founded on the popular will, standing armies were not merely useless, but dangerous; that alien and sedition laws were inconsistent with those principles for which the people contended in the Revolution; that as the federal principle was the only safe foundation of a republic in an extensive country, the rights of the States must be maintained; and consolidation, accumulation of power in Congress or the Executive should be resisted. They called themselves Democratic Republicans. In the controversies between these two parties, the Federalists generally, and especially in New England, and above all in Connecticut and Rhode Island, then under the government of royal charters, exhibited the same contemptuous and rancorous hatred which has always characterized the Tories of England, in their opposition to republicans, or any other advocates of liberal institutions.

In their opposition to Democratic Republicanism, the "Federalists" of those days, in their writing and speeches, prescribed no limits to libel, slander, vituperation. The English language, with all its fertility in terms of reproach, contained nothing too vile, in their estimation, for characterizing their opponents. They claimed "all the talent, all the learning, all the morality, all the decency" in the land, and they represented every Republican as steeped in vice of all kinds—as sunk to the lowest point of intellectual and moral degradation—as unfit for any thing but fining, imprisoning, whipping, crapping, branding, starving, and hanging. Like the ferocious, brutal cavaliers, of Charles I, (who claimed to be the only "gentleman," and yet would not even think of a round-head without outraging every Christian injunction,) these Federal writers, claiming all the "morality, all the decency," could never mention Democrats and Democracy without exhibiting passions and language from which Christianity recoils in abhorrence, and essential good breeding turn in disgust.

Though the success of Democracy over aristocracy—of right over might—has restrained, in some degree, those fierce and brutal passions, and diffused manners of a milder tone, more consonant with Christian principles,—yet such passions are not extinct; such manners will occasionally, and frequently too, exhibit their revolting features. Those who were nursed in this unwholesome school, still cling to their idols; still vituperate and defame as bitterly, as remorselessly as ever. We find the proofs of the unmitigated rancor with which some old Federalists pursue the suffrage party in Rhode Island. But we have lately found an instance which

proves the malignity against the advocates of human rights, which raged during the contest between the Democratic and Federal parties by the name, has lost nothing of its intensity. One of the newspapers in a neighboring city, in a brief biographical sketch of Richard Ricker, formerly recorder of the city of New York, and lately deceased, says that he began his political career as a Federalist—as *was* *all* the respectable and honest men of that time. Here is a declaration, in terms, by a press conducted by an old Connecticut Federalist, that the Democratic party of this country, at the time of Mr. Ricker's entrance into the political theatre, about the end of Gen. Washington's Presidency, did not contain one honest or respectable man! We hardly believed that, at this late day, any partisan slanderer, however malignant or wicked, would be quite audacious enough for a declaration so shameless. At no time would the Democratic party of this country justify such description; at the time alluded to, it constituted nearly one half of the people, and quite, if not more than one half, of the intellectual and moral merit; it became soon afterwards a majority, and has been an overwhelming majority ever since. At this time, as I have said, this party contained such men as Jefferson, Madison, Pendleton, Dallas, George Clinton, Samuel Adams, John Lafayette, and the bright constellations of talent and moral worth which led the Democratic armies to victory, in the noble struggle for human rights, in every State in the Union. Among such spirits, and a majority of this nation, no *base* or *respectable* man could be found? And who utters this audacious falsehood? This detestable slander upon the majority of his countrymen, and upon the brightest and best of those whom they have delighted to honor? A Tory of the Connecticut blue-light school. A pupil of that school which challenges the intemperate distinction of giving reasonable aid to the enemies of their country, during its second struggle for independence! This would be too much at any time. But at this late day it is a sacrilegious profanation of the illustrious dead, which a virtuous public opinion should brand with the same marks that stain the memory of Benedict Arnold. Let every Democratic press in the Union speak out, and transmit to a loathing posterity the infamy of this audacious and reckless slanderer. Well may we say that it is impossible for a leopard to change his spots, as for a Tory to mitigate his malignity against the advocates of equal rights.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT.

The Madisonian of Saturday says that a number of of the Weekly Ohio State Journal has found its way to us by mistake—and an awkward mistake, it seems to us, to have been. The envelope was endorsed "Madisonian," but on the inside it was directed to a certain paper in the State of New York. Well, along the margin we find the following precious piece of intelligence, in pencil mark: "Be cautious how you let on Ohio. We are laying a great deal of pipe—7,000 Kentuckians—2,500 Hoosiers—700 Wolverines, and a thousand or too of all sorts of varment. This is a great country, and Tom Corwin is a great man. It won't do for us to be beat." The name of the New York paper we do not give—it may be seen in our sanctum.

LITERARY BEQUEST. We learn from the New Hampshire Patriot that a gentleman of Merrimack county, has made a bequest of \$30,000, to be applied, after his decease, in the following manner:—

"Of the interest arising from the fund, \$500 is to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating the total abolition of paper money, and the adoption of a pure metallic currency; and \$500 is to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating free trade and direct taxation," the total abolition of all impost duties and tariff laws, and the support of government by direct taxes, laid mainly on property. Upon the demise of the wife of the deviser, the estate bequeathed to her will go into this fund, and so will the respective portions of his two children, in case either or both die before reaching twenty one years of age. This accession to the fund would increase it to about \$50,000. It is then provided that the whole amount of the bequest shall be given to the school fund of that state of the Union (which shall first permanently abolish and exclude paper money, and adopt a pure metallic currency.)"

Longevity. A most remarkable case of longevity, in cold rigid New England, is that of John Gilley, of Augusta, Me., who died a few days since, at the venerable age of 124. He married at the age of 80, a girl of 18 years old, by whom he had ten children, the youngest of whom, at his death, was more than 100 years younger than his father. He was of Irish origin, but a native born citizen of Maine. His hair was a pure silver white, a small lock of which was exhibited to us, a day or two since, by a gentleman who had it from his physician. A short time before his death it turned black. His teeth were perfect and sound to within a short period of his death. So remarkable a man was he in his day, that he was a subject of curiosity to all who visited that section of the country where he resided. The late Dr. Harris was of that number. The late Gov. of this commonwealth, while on a tour to Maine, paid him a visit and gave him a dollar for every year of his life.

Boston Transcript.

Many a poor fellow whose reputation has unjustly suffered, can bear testimony to the truth of the following:

"To acquiesce under a report, in silence, said Tristram Shandy, 'is to acknowledge it openly—as least in the opinion of one half of the world and to make a bustle in contradicting it is to affirm it as strongly in the opinion of the other half.'"

Use of a Log Cabin. The N. York Commercial says a herd of buffaloes from the West arrived in that city last Saturday, and were lodged at the Log Cabin in Broadway. Better have buffaloes than Ohio Bats there.

Native Progeny. "Feller citizens," said a warm admirer of "Old Tennessee," and "Brother James," the other day, at a gathering in Galena, Kentucky, "Feller citizens, what was Henry Clay at the battle of the Thames? why, gents, he was playing poker with the crowned heads of Europe, Holland, and a large part of Turkey—going his thousands better on narry pair! But whar was Dick Johnson at the battle of the Thames? He was up to his knees in blood and mud—tearing the laurels from the lion's tooth, to feed the unfledged eagles of Columbia! Let's liquor!"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

"To what a pitiable condition has our poor country become reduced! The administration of its affairs was conducted with decency and even dignity by Jackson and Van Buren, compared with the present disgraceful career of John Tyler and company."—N. Haven Palladium.

The above honest confession we cut from one of the most thorough-going whig journals in the country. It is just as we anticipated. As the whigs come to their senses they will admit that the administration of Jackson, which they characterized as tyrannical and ruinous to the country, was "conducted with decency and even dignity, compared with the present disgraceful administration which they brought into power. But why do they attribute all the disgrace which their administration has brought upon the country to Tyler? Have they not succeeded in carrying every measure under Tyler, save one, which they anticipated before "Old Tip's" death. Have they not repealed the Sub-Treasury? passed the Bankrupt Law? Distributed the proceeds of our Public Domain among the States? Given a protective Tariff to the Manufacturer, and had every opportunity, with the professed aid of the Democratic party, to reform abuses and retrench the expenditures of the Government. And what has been the effect of their measures, thus far, upon the country? Has it not cost the people EIGHT OR TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE a year for whigs to administer the Government, than for Democrats? Have not the lengths of the Sessions of Congress nearly doubled? Does the husbandman get his promised reward for his labour by any increase of prices upon his produce or his stock? Does wool bear a higher price by the operation of the new Tariff law, which admits nine-tenths of all the wool imported into the country free of duty, than it did three or four years since under the "ruinous policy of local protection?" In fact, the whigs have had every thing their own way for the last two years, and the more honest ones are now constrained to admit that the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren were conducted with decency and dignity, while the one of their own creating must end in ruin in disgracing themselves and the country.

From the Portland American.

MARYLAND REDEMPTION!

The Baltimore papers of Sunday give the final result of the election in Maryland, by which it will be seen that there is an joint ballot A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF SIX! In St. Mary there is a tie between the highest democratic candidate and the lowest one. This result is the more gratifying as it secures us a Democratic Senator to Congress, in place of Mr. Kerr, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Last year the federal coons had a majority on joint ballot of seven, giving a Democratic net gain from last year of TEN MEMBERS.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.

This city, says the Portland American, was visited on Wednesday night last by the most destructive fire it has experienced since that in Green Street some sixteen or seventeen years since. The fire commenced in a Cabinet Ware House of Mr. Geo. Clark on Congress St. formerly Main Street, which was wholly consumed. Among the great number of buildings destroyed were ten dwelling houses. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS. Col. Beckman, of Long Island, has left with the Editor of the N. Y. Herald, the identical papers and Documents which were found in the boat of Major Andre, the British Spy, at the time of his capture. It will be remembered that the discovery of these papers exposed the treason of Arnold and saved the American army at West Point, and perhaps the liberties of the country.

The report, which appeared in the Boston papers a week or two since, that F. O. J. Smith had received the appointment of Postmaster at Portland, is not yet confirmed. We hope for the honor of the country that this political Judas will not receive his thirty pieces of silver to reward him for his perfidy to the Democratic party.

The "coon" party express much dissatisfaction at the "clambakes" now fashionable in the neighborhood of the King's Chartered "Plantation." Not only have they disappointed the people in their expectation of roast beef, but they envy them the luxury of a few clams. Great friends of the people these "coons."

Diagnosis. The Coos County Democrat states, that the Statesman, a whig paper published in New Hampshire, in a brief notice of the death of President Tyler's late wife, makes the following sneering remarks:—

"We could not, with more sincere regret, have announced the fact, had God, in his Providence, have sent it to have sent his messenger a little nearer the President's bosom."

Gen. Cass. The last Boston Post, contains an extract from a letter to the editor dated Paris, Sept. 17. It states the following:—

"The settlement of our difficulties with France has been taken from the government the motives which induced the President to advise Gen. Cass to remain in France, and he gladly embraces the occasion to return to his country and his friends. He will leave Paris for America, by the way of Liverpool and Boston, as soon as he can get formal permission."

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... Street, which was wholly
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... Col. Beckman, of Long
... of the N. Y. Herald,
... Documents which were found
... the British Spy, at the
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... American army at West Point,
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... F. O. J. Smith had received
... master at Portland, is not yet
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... his perfidy to the Democratic

IN PORTLAND.
... land American, was visited
... by the most destructive fire
... that in Green Street some-
... since. The fire commene-
... of Mr. Geo. Clark on
... Street, which was wholly
... great number of buildings
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STATE OF MAINE.

By the Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.
The lapse of another year since our last thanksgiv-
ing festival, finds us rejoicing over a fruitful season
and abundant crops—the general prevalence of health,
and in the continued enjoyment of the blessings of
peace. Religion is shedding her benign and healthful
influences over society. Our people are enterprising,
industrious, and frugal; possessing a State, abounding
in all the elements of unlimited prosperity.

Thus signally favored, how proper it is, that as a people
we should unitedly offer up the tributes of deep and
heartfelt gratitude to the Author of all good.
In view therefore, of our unnumbered blessings, and
in accordance with a time honored and beautiful cus-
tom, I have appointed, with the advice of the Execu-
tive Council, THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of
NOVEMBER next, as a day for PUBLIC THANKS-
GIVING AND PRAYER.

The people of the State are therefore requested to
abstain from unnecessary labor and improper recrea-
tion on that day, and to assemble in their respective
places of public worship, to engage in religious exer-
cises suited to the occasion.

And while thanking our Heavenly Father for the
enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—for the bless-
ing of republican institutions, let us not be unmindful
of our obligations to disseminate and extend the prin-
ciples upon which they rest. While enjoying the
blessings of a kind Providence, let us not forget those
who are less favored; but may our sympathies be alive
to the sufferings, and our hands open to the wants,
of humanity.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Augusta, this
eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord eight-
hundred and forty-two, and in the sixty-seventh
year of the Independence of the United States.
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

By the Governor.
PHILLIP C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

Delaware. At the election for Inspectors, on the
5th inst., for the first time, the democrats carried every
county in the State. At the election last preceding,
the whigs swept the whole State.

The largest ox ever known in the United States, is
that raised by P. N. Rust, at Symeuse, N. York. It
weighs 4100 lbs.

The Rhode Island Herald says that J. Q. Adams
voluntarily tendered his services in defence of Messrs.
Anthony and Pierce, charged with treason against the
charity government of Rhode Island.

FEDERAL WHIG PYRE.

There it is ladies and gentlemen! Just enough left
to build a "log cabin." As the federal whigs are
fond of "coons" and "cabins," we build this for their
special benefit. It will be seen it is "To Let."
Alack! Poor whiggery!

MASSACHUSETTS.
NEW JERSEY.
VERMONT.
NOVA SCOTIA.

In Honest Confession. In his late speech at Fan-
coul Hall, Mr. Webster makes the following honest
admission in relation to the character and principles,
(or rather of want of principles,) of the party which
floated into power on the hard cider flood of 1840:
"They [the whigs] came into power not all agreed
upon what course it was expedient to pursue. In 1840
men from the extremes of all parties—the ultra States-
rights man and the ultra Federalist, the warm ultra-
and the equally warm anti-tariff man—all came togeth-
er in a spirit of conciliation, of harmony, of union."
With such a motley crew, consisting of the odds
and ends of all parties and factions, destitute of prin-
ciples, but eager for the spoils and "being not at all
agreed upon what course it was expedient to pursue,"
who can wonder that they should have made a wreck
of the ship of State; and should now be found quar-
reling about the plunder.—Age.

A bearer of dispatches from Santa Anna has ar-
rived at Washington. It is understood that as soon as
Santa Anna received Mr. Webster's letter, he sent for
Waddy Thompson, and told him he was surprised that
any thing he had written had been converted into
menace—that he entertained the greatest respect for
the United States, &c.

Not so bad.—A printer in New York dunned one of
his patrons for money. The patron flew into a passion
and challenged the printer to fight, declaring if he did
not he would whip him the next day. The printer re-
plied that he would not fight until his bill was paid, as
no man in his senses would go out to shoot against
his own money. The patron, finding he had got "in-
to a close snap," paid the bill, and did not say a word
about the fighting.

The Madisonian having recently declared that John
Tyler is "every inch a Roman," the wit of the Louis-
ville Journal remarks that it is not so; that the Cap-
tain is only two inches a Roman—viz. his nose!

Gougeon's Banking Journal says that within the last
two years there had been 154 bank failures including
branches, and involving capital of more than one hun-
dred millions of dollars.

John Smith has said many good things, and among
the rest, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every
man ought to have one of his own.

S. D. LANOTRE, Esq., one of the original edi-
tors and proprietors of the Democratic Review,
died at his residence in Virginia, a few days
since, in the 31st year of his age. He was a na-
tive of Ireland.

Extraordinary Mechanical Invention.—At a
late meeting of the British Association in Man-
chester, "the lion of the exhibition," was a ma-
chine for the working, or forging of iron, steel,
&c. This truly surprising machine is quite port-
able, occupying only a space of 3 by 4 feet, and
is purely original in principle, as well as prac-
tical in its application. It may be worked by steam
or water power, and when moved by the former,
as was the case at the exhibition, it made 630
blows, or impressions per minute. There are
five or six sets of what may be termed anvils and
swages in the machine, each varying in the size.
The speed and correctness with which the ma-
chine completes its work, is perfectly astonishing,
and must be seen in order that its capabilities in
this respect may be duly appreciated; for in-
stance, when it was put into motion for the pur-
pose of producing what is known as a roller, with
a coupling square upon it (and which had to be
afterwards turned and fluted) the thing was ac-
complished in fifty seconds, of course at one heat,
to the astonishment of the bystanders. But
what appeared as the most extraordinary part of
the affair, was, that the coupling square was pro-
duced direct from the machine, so mathemati-
cally correct, that no labor can make it more.—
The machine will perform the labor of three
men and their assistants or strikers, and not only
so, but complete its work in a vastly superior
manner to that executed by manual labor. For
engineers, machine makers, smiths in general,
bolt and screw makers, or for any description of
work, parallel or taper, it is most specially adapt-
ed; and for what is technically known as reduc-
ing, it cannot possibly have a successful competi-
tor—in proof of which it may be stated, that a
piece of round iron, 1.34 inches in diameter,
was reduced to a square of 3.8 inches, 2 feet 5
inches long at one heat. The merit of this in-
vention belongs, it is said, to a gentleman at Bol-
ton, of the name of Ryder.

A STAR GONE DOWN. On the afternoon of
the 2d inst., at Bennington, Vt. that eminent di-
vine—that eloquent champion of freedom—WIL-
LIAM ELLERY CHANNING, expired, in the 63d
year of his age. Dr. Channing was a native of
Newport, R. I. He graduated at Cambridge in
1793, and was ordained pastor of the Federal
street society Boston, June 1803. For nearly
forty years he discharged the duties of his high
office, and never, perhaps, were the ministrations
of a pastor more acceptable to his people than
were his. His death is a national loss.

Portland Trans.
The last case of absence of mind that we have
heard of, was the foreman of the St. Louis Grand
Jury, now in session. It appears that a beautiful
lady was summoned to answer some questions,
and on her entrance he was so struck with her
elegant and graceful appearance that he became
a little confused, and after administering the oath,
as usual, instead of presenting the Bible, he drew
up his face in the most fascinating manner, and
said, "Now kiss me, ma'am." He never discov-
ered his error until the whole jury burst out into
a roar of laughter.

Look Out.—Look out for counterfeit gold half
eagles. The counterfeit has the mouth of the
eagle shut; on the genuine the mouth is partly
open.

MARRIED.

In Canton, on the 9th inst. by Wm. K. Kimball,
Esq. Mr. Sullivan Hayford to Miss Hannah Beard.
Mr. Isaac B. Fuller to Miss Lydia B. Phillips, all of C.
In Parsonsfield, Mr. Calvin Chapman, of Bethel,
to Miss Lucy B. Emerson.

In Norway, by Rev. C. Soule, Mr. Hiram W. Deering,
of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth P. Reed, of Nor-
way.

Commissioners' Office.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that they
have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for
the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the
claims of the creditors to the estate of ENOCH CHASE,
late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, whose estate
is represented insolvent; and that they will attend to
the duties assigned them at the dwelling house of Ous
Conant in Dixfield, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of
November, 1842, at two o'clock P. M. on said day.
Two months from the twentieth day of September last
are further allowed to said creditors to present and prove
their claims.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Commissioners.
JOHN TUCKER, }

October 12, 1842. 3w24

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have
been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for
the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the
claims of the creditors to the estate of BARNABAS KENNY,
late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, whose estate
is represented insolvent; and that they will attend to
the duties assigned them at the dwelling house of J. J.
Holman, Esq. in Dixfield, on the second Monday of
February and March, A. D. 1843, at two o'clock P. M.
on each of said days.

Six months from the twentieth day of September last
having been allowed said creditors to present and prove
their claims.

AMASA HOLMAN, } Commissioners.
HOLMES WINSLOW, }

October 12, 1842. 3w24

Collector's Notice.—ROXBURY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Nonresident Propri-
etors and owners of land in Roxbury, in the Coun-
ty of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are tax-
ed in Bills committed to me, as Collector for the town
of Roxbury for the year 1841, by the Assessors of said
town, which remain due and unpaid as follows, viz:—

Claims of persons taxed in lands.	No. Loc.	No. Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	Money Tax.
Albion B. Webster,	13	1	100	\$50	\$1 65
	12	2	80	\$30	99
	14	1	150	\$30	99
	14	2	85	\$30	99
Gregg & Merrill,	12	1	100	\$50	1 65

And unless said taxes are paid to me said Collec-
tor on or before Saturday, the eleventh day of February
next, (1843,) at one of the clock P. M. at the dwelling
house of John Reed, Esq. in said Roxbury, I shall pro-
ceed and sell at public Auction so much of said real es-
tate as will discharge said taxes and all charges thereon.

JOSIAH A. JUDKINS, Collector of Roxbury
for the year 1841.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a decree of the District Court of the
United States, for the District of Maine, will be
sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at the dwelling house of ZACHARY CAREY, in the
town of Oxford, on the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following de-
scribed property, belonging to the estate of said Carey,
viz:—

All the right which Zachary Carey had in equity to
redeem 62 acres of land and buildings thereon situated
in the town of Oxford and occupied by said Carey, the
same being mortgaged to Thomas Carey.

All the right which said Zachary Carey had in equity
to redeem 1 Horse and 1 Wagon mortgaged to Thomas
Carey.

All the right which said Zachary Carey had in equity
to redeem 1 yoke of two years old Steers, mortgaged to
A. Hawkins.

1 Chaise Top, 5 Window Blinds, 2 M Shingles, lot of
Shingle Bolts, 1 Cow, 1 Wooden Clock, certain De-
mands, a schedule of which may be seen at the house
of the subscriber.

Terms and further particulars made known at the time
and place of sale.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Assignee.
October 17th, 1842. 24

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a decree of the District Court of the
United States, for the District of Maine, will be
sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at the house of THOMAS BENNETT, in Norway,
on Wednesday, the NINTH day of NOVEMBER next,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—

All the right which DUDLEY B. HOLT had, in equity,
to redeem a certain parcel of land situated in said
Norway, containing, by estimation, two hundred acres;
the same being mortgaged to Daniel Young and William
C. Perkins—Cash at the sale. Further particulars made
known at the sale.

JOHN S. SHED, Assignee.
October 15th, 1842. 24

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public Auction at the
dwelling house of Benjamin Herrick, in Green-
wood, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described
property belonging to the estate of BENJAMIN HER-
RICK, a Bankrupt, to wit:—All the right and interest
the said Herrick had in the homestead farm on which he
now lives containing fifty acres, siting the East end of
Lot No. 9, in the 5th Range.—Also, about fifty acres
lying between said farm and the County road; also, Lot
10 in the 5th Range; also, Lot No 11 in the 5th Range;
also, that part of Lot No 11 in the 6th Range, that lays
West of the County road that crosses said lot; also, the
interest said Herrick has in Lot No 8 in the 9th Range
of Lots in the North half of said Greenwood; also, said
Herrick's interest in a Paw in Greenwood Meeting
House; also said Herrick's interest in 8 two years old,
yearling & 1 yearling calf, mortgaged to Amos Young
Terms.—Cash down. ISAAC FLINT, Assignee.
Greenwood, October, 11th, 1842. 24

Constable's Sale.

Oxford, ss:
TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at public
Auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 23d
day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Store
of Jonathan S. Farrington in Lovell—All the right that
JEDEDIAH GROVER, Jr. and STEPHEN ANDREWS, Jr.
have in and to redeem the following described
Estate and Lots and parts of Lots of Land, viz:—
One undivided half of Lot No. 25, in Sweden, in the
County of Oxford, adjoining Nathaniel Flint's Farm.—
Lot No. 11, in the 5th Division in said Sweden.—The
Stand that Abraham Andrews, Jr. formerly lived on, and
owed it being a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of
Lots in Lovell, containing 18 acres more or less, and
being the same that Daniel Eastman, Jr. now lives on.
The Stand where Stephen Andrews now lives, it being
a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of Lots in said
Lovell and the same that was conveyed to Stephen And-
rews by Joshua Whiting by Deed dated December 29th,
1830, the same being subject to a Mortgage to Benjamin
Webster, dated June 25th, 1833, as per Deed recorded in
Oxford Registry at Fryeburg, Lib. 15, Folio 372 & 373,
to which reference is had.—Also Lot No. 24 in the 5th
Division in Sweden in said County.—A part of the 4th
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